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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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7 BRIAN ROBERT CENSEALE,  
8 Plaintiff,  
9 v.  
10 ANDRE E. JACKSON,  
11 Defendant.

Case No. [17-cv-01363-KAW](#) (PR)

12  
13 **ORDER SERVING COGNIZABLE  
14 CLAIMS**

15 Plaintiff Brian Robert Censale, a pretrial detainee incarcerated at the San Mateo County  
16 Jail, has filed a *pro se* civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, alleging the violation of his  
17 constitutional rights by Andre Jackson, San Mateo County Sheriff's Office Administration  
18 Classification Sergeant. Plaintiff has consented to the jurisdiction of the undersigned United States  
19 Magistrate Judge over this action. Plaintiff's motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is  
20 granted in a separate order. The Court now reviews Plaintiff's complaint.

21 **DISCUSSION**

22 **I. Preliminary Review of Complaint**

23 A federal court must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks  
24 redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C.  
25 § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims  
26 that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek  
27 monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* § 1915A(b)(1), (2). *Pro se*  
28 pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th  
Cir. 1988).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only "a short and plain statement of the

1 claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” “Specific facts are not necessary; the  
2 statement need only “give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon  
3 which it rests.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007).

4 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements:  
5 (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that  
6 the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. *West v.*  
7 *Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

8 Liability may be imposed on an individual defendant under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 if the  
9 plaintiff can show that the defendant’s actions both actually and proximately caused the  
10 deprivation of a federally protected right. *Lemire v. Cal. Dept. Corrections & Rehabilitation*, 756  
11 F.3d 1062, 1074 (9th Cir. 2013); *Leer v. Murphy*, 844 F.2d 628, 634 (9th Cir. 1988). A person  
12 deprives another of a constitutional right within the meaning of section 1983 if he does an  
13 affirmative act, participates in another’s affirmative act or omits to perform an act which he is  
14 legally required to do, that causes the deprivation of which the plaintiff complains. *Leer*, 844 F.2d  
15 at 633.

16 Under no circumstances is there respondeat superior liability under § 1983. *Lemire*, 756  
17 F.3d at 1074. Or, in layman’s terms, under no circumstances is there liability under section 1983  
18 solely because one is responsible for the actions or omissions of another. *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d  
19 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989); *Ybarra v. Reno Thunderbird Mobile Home Village*, 723 F.2d 675,  
20 680-81 (9th Cir. 1984). A supervisor may be liable under § 1983 upon a showing of (1) personal  
21 involvement in the constitutional deprivation or (2) a sufficient causal connection between the  
22 supervisor’s wrongful conduct and the constitutional violation. *Henry A. v. Willden*, 678 F.3d 991,  
23 1003-04 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1207 (9th Cir. 2011)).

24 **II. Plaintiff’s Claim**

25 Plaintiff’s complaint alleges the following: Plaintiff is representing himself in his state  
26 criminal case. The state court has ordered that Plaintiff has the right to make telephone calls in  
27 connection with his case five hours per week. Beginning in December 2015, jail personnel  
28 required Plaintiff to make his legal phone calls from cell HC7. This is a cell that is used for intake

1 into the jail and for inmates who are disruptive. The cell is not cleaned by the janitorial staff and  
2 smells of urine, feces, vomit, spit and piled-up garbage. The smell is so bad that it is difficult for  
3 Plaintiff to breathe.

4 Plaintiff filed a state habeas action about the condition of the cell. In response to the  
5 habeas action, Defendant Sgt. Andre Jackson submitted a May 26, 2016 declaration stating, “In  
6 the event that Mr. Censale complains to staff that a holding cell where he is taken to complete  
7 legal phone calls is unsanitary, staff have been instructed to review and appropriately respond to  
8 his complaint.” Plaintiff wrote to Sgt. Jackson several times after May 26, 2016 explaining that  
9 the condition of the cell has not improved and that staff ignore his requests to clean the cell.  
10 Apparently, Sgt. Jackson has not responded to Plaintiff or instructed the staff to clean the cell.  
11 Presently, the cell is in a disgusting condition and it is “obvious” that staff leave it in that  
12 condition deliberately. Keeping the cell in this unsanitary condition creates a health hazard and  
13 imposes an undue hardship on Plaintiff to prosecute his state case.

14 Liberally construed, the allegations in the complaint appear to give rise to constitutional  
15 claims based on unsanitary conditions of confinement and lack of access to the courts against Sgt.  
16 Jackson because he allegedly knew about the constitutional violations and took no steps to remedy  
17 the situation.

## 18 CONCLUSION

19 1. The allegations in the complaint appear to give rise to cognizable claims for unsanitary  
20 conditions of confinement and lack of access to the courts against Sgt. Andre Jackson.

21 2. The Clerk of the Court shall mail a Notice of Lawsuit and Request for Waiver of  
22 Service of Summons, two copies of the Waiver of Service of Summons, a copy of the complaint  
23 (docket no. 1) and all attachments thereto, a copy of this Order, and a copy of the form “Consent  
24 or Declination to Magistrate Judge Jurisdiction” to Sgt. Andre Guzman at the San Mateo County  
25 Jail. This form can also be found at [www.cand.uscourts.gov/civilforms](http://www.cand.uscourts.gov/civilforms). The Clerk shall also mail  
26 a copy of the complaint and a copy of this Order to the Office of the San Mateo County Counsel,  
27 and a copy of this Order to Plaintiff.

28 3. Defendant is cautioned that Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires him

1 to cooperate in saving unnecessary costs of service of the summons and complaint. Pursuant to  
2 Rule 4, if Defendant, after being notified of this action and asked by the Court, on behalf of  
3 Plaintiff, to waive service of the summons, fails to do so, he will be required to bear the cost of  
4 such service unless good cause be shown for his failure to sign and return the waiver forms. If  
5 service is waived, this action will proceed as if Defendant had been served on the date that the  
6 waiver is filed, except that pursuant to Rule 12(a)(1)(A)(ii), Defendant will not be required to  
7 serve and file an answer before sixty days from the date on which the request for waiver was sent.  
8 (This allows a longer time to respond than would be required if formal service of summons is  
9 necessary.)

10 Defendant is advised to read the statement set forth at the foot of the waiver form that more  
11 completely describes the duties of the parties with regard to waiver of service of the summons. If  
12 service is waived after the date provided in the Notice but before Defendant has been personally  
13 served, the answer shall be due sixty days from the date on which the request for waiver was sent  
14 or twenty days from the date the waiver form is filed, whichever is later.

15 4. Defendant shall file his Consent or Declination to Magistrate Judge Jurisdiction on or  
16 before the date his answer is due.

17 5. The following briefing schedule shall govern dispositive motions in this action:

18 a. No later than thirty days from the date his answer is due, Defendant shall file a  
19 motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion. If Defendant files a motion for  
20 summary judgment, it shall be supported by adequate factual documentation and shall conform in  
21 all respects to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56. If Defendant is of the opinion that this case  
22 cannot be resolved by summary judgment, he shall so inform the Court prior to the date the  
23 summary judgment motion is due. All papers filed with the Court shall be promptly served on  
24 Plaintiff.

25 At the time of filing the motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion,  
26 Defendant shall comply with the Ninth Circuit's decision in *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934 (9th  
27 Cir. 2012), and provide Plaintiff with notice of what is required of him to oppose a summary  
28 judgment motion.

b. Plaintiff's opposition to the motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion shall be filed with the Court and served on Defendant no later than twenty-eight days after the date on which Defendant's motion is filed. The Ninth Circuit has held that the following notice should be given to *pro se* plaintiffs facing a summary judgment motion:

The defendants have made a motion for summary judgment by which they seek to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact -- that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted [in favor of the defendants], your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

*Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 962-63 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc).

Before filing his opposition, Plaintiff is advised to read the notice that will be provided to him by Defendant when the motion is filed, and Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317 (1986) (party opposing summary judgment must come forward with evidence showing triable issues of material fact on every essential element of his claim). Plaintiff is cautioned that because he bears the burden of proving his allegations in this case, he must be prepared to produce evidence in support of those allegations when he files his opposition to Defendant's summary judgment motion. Such evidence may include sworn declarations from himself and other witnesses to the incident, copies of documents authenticated by sworn declaration or discovery. Plaintiff will not be able to avoid summary judgment simply by repeating the allegations of his complaint.

c. Defendant shall file a reply brief no later than fourteen days after the date Plaintiff's opposition is filed.

d. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No

1 hearing will be held on the motion unless the Court so orders at a later date.

2       6. Discovery may be taken in this action in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil  
3 Procedure. No further court order pursuant to Rule 30(a)(2) or Local Rule 16 is required before  
4 the parties may conduct discovery.

5       7. All communications by Plaintiff with the Court must be served on Defendant, or  
6 Defendant's counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the document to  
7 Defendant or his counsel.

8       8. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court  
9 informed of any change of address by filing a separate paper with the clerk headed "Notice of  
10 Change of Address," and must comply with the Court's orders in a timely fashion. Failure to do so  
11 may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
12 Procedure 41(b).

13       9. Extensions of time are not favored, though reasonable extensions will be granted. Any  
14 motion for an extension of time must be filed no later than three days prior to the deadline sought  
15 to be extended.

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18       IT IS SO ORDERED.

19       Dated: June 28, 2017



20       KANDIS A. WESTMORE  
21       United States Magistrate Judge

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